



DOI: 10.54919/physics/55.2024.251ak6

Coverage in the periodical press of tsarist Russia of the colonial policy on the Kazakh land

Myrzantay Zhakyp*

M. Kozybayev North Kazakhstan University
150000, 86 Pushkin Str., Petropavlovsk, Republic of Kazakhstan

Altynay Ashenova

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
010000, 2 Satbaev Str., Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Saltanat Toibekova

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
010000, 2 Satbaev Str., Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Kamshat Zhunisova

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
010000, 2 Satbaev Str., Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Akbota Khussanova

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
010000, 2 Satbaev Str., Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Abstract

Relevance. In 1867, newspapers, magazines and books published in many languages around the world began to collect materials about Central Asia as a whole, including the Turkestan region and Kazakhstan. This work was carried out until 1939 with interruptions, as a result of which a very large and scientifically significant “Turkestan Collection” was compiled with a total volume of 594 volumes. The collection is kept in the collection of rare manuscripts and books of the National Library of Uzbekistan “Alisher Navoi”, includes journalistic materials of various genres published in newspapers and magazines not only in tsarist Russia, but also in other foreign countries.

Purpose. This paper aims to analyze the coverage of Russian colonial policies in Kazakhstan as documented in the “Turkestan Collection”, emphasizing how this body of work reflects and influences historical perceptions.

Methodology. An extensive review of journalistic materials from the “Turkestan Collection” was conducted, focusing on articles published in Russian newspapers and magazines from 1867 to 1939. The materials include a wide range of genres and reflect both Russian and foreign perspectives on the events in the region.

Results. The analysis reveals that the “Turkestan Collection” primarily portrays the Russian colonial endeavors in a positive light, often diminishing the significance of local resistance and the negative impacts of colonization. The collection was influenced by the political climate of the time and served as a tool for Russian propaganda.

Conclusions. The “Turkestan Collection” serves as a significant historical resource that offers insights into Russian colonial policies and their portrayal in the media. However, its biased representation underlines the importance of critical

Suggested Citation:

Zhakyp M, Ashenova A, Toibekova S, Zhunisova K, Khussanova A. Coverage in the periodical press of tsarist Russia of the colonial policy on the Kazakh land. *Sci Herald Uzhhorod Univ Ser Phys.* 2024;(55):2516-2524. DOI: 10.54919/physics/55.2024.251ak6

*Corresponding author



Copyright © The Author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

analysis when using such collections for historical research, emphasizing the need to balance these accounts with other sources to gain a comprehensive understanding of the historical events in Central Asia.

Keywords: Turkestan collection; Turkestan region; encyclopedia; Kazakh people; periodical press; history of journalism.

Introduction

From the very beginning, it is known that the release and development of the press, which is an independent branch of journalism, along with an important social event throughout the life of mankind, has become a special phenomenon that has a special impact on the prosperity of any state, determining its political and economic guidelines. No matter what country, political organisation, social structures and groups of the world exist and function today without periodicals. Newspapers and magazines are not only the tone and mirror of an era and time, a source of information exchange, a source of public opinion, but also a powerful force capable of having a huge impact on the emergence and development of different views, thereby on the conduct of managerial activities at all levels.

Currently, in connection with the active entry of the Republic of Kazakhstan into the global information space, finding development channels peculiar only to it and entering the path of sustainable prosperity, not only scientific expertise of how, in what direction and at what level the country's mass communication media are developing in modern society becomes very relevant and important, but also conducting research in Kazakh journalism by analysing past periods of the history of the press.

The goals are set for the development of the spiritual and educational sphere, ensuring the preservation and effective use of the country's cultural heritage, in accordance with which the reconstruction of the most important historical, cultural and architectural monuments of the country will be carried out; the creation of an integral system for the study of cultural heritage, including modern national culture, oral literature, traditions and customs; generalisation of centuries-old experience of national literature and writing by issuing a complete artistic and scientific stack, etc. We must admit that there is still insufficient inventory of new pages of the history of the press in Kazakhstan journalistic science, which is carried out in accordance with the tasks.

The special significance and relevance of the topic chosen by us is emphasised by the fact that such deeply political concepts as "information society", "information space", "information flow" are beginning not only to be embodied in everyday life, but also to be formed as conclusions reflecting the level of development of the country, expressing the political and democratic position of our state [1; 2].

Researchers divide the policy pursued by tsarist Russia in connection with Central Asia into three stages. At the first stage, that is, from the beginning of the XIX to the 40s of the same century, both sides interacted with each other through diplomatic ambassadors and tried to resolve the dispute peacefully. At the second stage, covering the 40-60s of the XIX century, Russia's policy towards this region acquires a different character and enters into a kind of "bias towards the neighbor". The first military campaigns against the Central Asian khanates have been launched. And in the third period, corresponding to the mid-60s-80s

of the XIX century, the tsarist government, refusing even to conduct diplomatic negotiations, takes an active part in the conquest by the army [3-5].

Tsarist Russian press materials collected in the "Turkestan Collection" include the national liberation struggle of Kenesary Kassymov and Sadyk Sultan Kenesarin against Russian colonialism in the Kazakh steppe [6]. In articles published in newspapers and magazines of the late XIX-early XX century, mainly in the interests of tsarist Russia, Kenesary and Sadyk were described as "robbers". Tsarist Russian media published the ideological content of the articles about the struggle of Kenesary Kassymov and Sadyk Sultan Kenesarin against Russian colonialism, collected in the "Turkestan Collection", is consonant with the aggressive policy of the tsarist Russian government. Russian periodicals in the "Turkestan Collection" once wrote the name of Sadyk Kenesaryuly as "Sadyk", and now sometimes "Syzydyk" [7]. And the Kazakh soldiers who fought against the tsarist army under the leadership of Sadyk Sultan Kenesarin are portrayed not as heroes who decided to protect their native settlement from the enemy, but as "pirates" who only saw that they robbed passengers without looking up from hunting for caravan routes. Considering the materials devoted to this topic, we see that the Turkestan region burned down in the colonial fire and suffocated in the smoke of war. This is evidenced by the comparison of data from the pages of the periodical press in the "Turkestan Collection" and other studies that describe military operations [8].

Materials and Methods

Let's consider some materials of the Russian periodical press in the "Turkestan Collection" [9]. The newspaper "Day" of 1865 No. 25, 27, 32, 33, 38 in the article by the author Zailetsky, published in his issues, where there is a brief overview of the history of the Kazakhs of the Middle Zhuz and the Senior Zhuz for 1832-1845, a story about the state of the national liberation uprising led by Kenesary Kassymov, the tragic death of Kenesary [10]. It is noted that the Russian army, faced with the powerful resistance of Kenesary, built the Statutory (1840), Kushmurun (1842), Kokpektin (1845) fortifications, the Villages of Ulytau and Atbasar. In the 40s of the XIX century, the situation in the Kazakh steppe is described, the life of the Kanzhygaly Kazakhs, Kazakhs moving to the northern coast of the Aral Sea, in the Basyk sand. At the same time, it is noted that Kazakhs who settled in Syr-Kuandarya are formed for crops. This refers to the charter and the management system of the Siberian Kazakhs.

One of the historical works in the "Turkestan Collection" is "The revolt of the Kazakh Sultan Kenesary Kassymov N. Sereda, first published in the magazines" "Bulletin of Europe" No. 8 and 9 for 1870 [7]. The outstanding Kazakh historian E. Bekmakhanov [11] wrote: "N. Sereda's book "The Uprising of the Kyrgyz Sultan Kenesary Kassymov" is the most complete, rich in factual data and the most objectively written for a historian of

tsarist power. This work is so popular that it is out of the question. It is an undeniable fact that it is the best and most serious work among the works written before the revolution on Kenesary”.

As can be seen from the material from the history of the press in the “Turkestan Collection”, this work was published in 1870 in the journals “Bulletin of Europe” No. 8 for 1870 and No. 9 for 1871, and according to E. Bekmakhanov [11], the author of the work was a resident of the Poltava province N. Sereda. Born in 1840, he was brought up in the Orenburg Neplyuevsky cadet corps. Since 1875, he was confirmed as the mayor of Orenburg, in this position he worked until 1892, with the exception of some breaks, and E. Bekmakhanov deleted this biographical document from Sereda's track record, kept in the State Historical Archive in Chkalov, and published it.

N.N. Sereda gives the following noteworthy characteristics to the personality of Kenesary: “Kenesary managed to become a ruler worthy of the attention of his detachments,” he wrote [11]. The superior spirit of his detachments would be envied by the commander of some European army. During their attacks, the Kenesars did not stop at any obstacle, like a steppe storm that brought down everything that came in their way. Rather, on the contrary, all the obstacles that met him on the way to his intended goal, no matter how his irresistible forces burn, do not stop until it ends in destruction before the flood. “These qualities of Kenesary were highly appreciated by our nomads, and his companions endlessly devoted themselves to their commander, sincerely honoring him,” also wrote E. Bekmakhanov [11]. “Inherited by our ancestors,” he wrote in one of such letters, “Yesil, Nura, Aktau, Ortau, Karkaraly, Kazyk, Zharkain, Ubagan, Tobol, Kushmurun, Okiyat, Tokzak to the Ural – under the current tsar, they took away from us, built fortresses there, thereby putting the population in a very difficult situation. This is dangerous not only for our future, but also for our existence today.”

Also, according to Professor J. Kasymbaev [10], the fact that, among the works published in the second half of the XIX century, a valuable study by N. Sereda, published in 1870 in two issues of the journal “Bulletin of Europe”, stands apart. Conditioned upon the extensive use of various data, the territoriality of the issues under consideration, the scientific value of the widely used work of this author is enormous. In determining the author's assessment and the nature of the uprising given to Kenesary, there is a contradiction with the author's standpoint. The popular uprising is written as “rebellion”, “piracy”, and the khan himself is compared to “a whirlwind and a hurricane”. It is equated with the great commanders of the European troops.

Published in the Turkestan Collection, Sereda's work tells about the situation in the Kazakh steppe on the eve of the uprising led by Kenesary Kassymov, the reasons for the resistance of the local population to the tsarist government, the attitude of the Kiua Khanate towards him, the policy pursued by the Kenesary inside the country, his struggle for the creation of an independent khanate in the Kazakh steppe, free from both Russia and from the Khanate of Kiua, the correspondence of Kenesary Kassymov with the administration of Orenburg, his alliance with the Bukhara

Khanate to subordinate the Kokand Khanate and its reasons, the agreement of Prince Gorchakov with Perovsky, the retreat of Kenesary after Tashkent, the unrest of the people inside the region, the revival of the popular uprising in 1842 in the Siberian department, the campaign of the Orenburg detachment in the interior of the Kazakh steppes, strengthening of Kenesary detachments, their advance to the Middle Zhuz and other issues [12].

In N.P. Ivanov's memoirs about the Kiua expedition in 1839-1840, speaking about the attitude of Russians to the peoples of Central Asia, about the activities of Perovsky, about the Kazakhs who moved to Khiva, about the Kokand Khan's desire to “chop off the heads of the Urum branches of all Kazakh clans who did not refuse to join Russia,” Kasym and Kenesary write about the struggle Khans for independence as about “piracy”, “invasion” [7].

One of the messages published in the “Military Collection” tells about the actions of Kenesary Kassymov against Ilek in 1844 [12]. It is noted that the Kazakhs attacked the Cossack villages. This material also contains data on salt production. The note by the author Khludov, published in the newspaper “Russian Vedomosti” from No. 86 of 1867, previously called Fort No. 1, describes in detail the attack of Sadyk Kenesarin's detachment on the detachment of Orenburg Cossacks under the leadership of Yesaul Onchakov, it is written based on witness accounts. The Cossack detachment, unable to withstand the forces of the Sadyk army, and the deserts and heat of the Kazakh steppes, was forced to retreat. In the message published in the newspaper “Golos” from No. 169 of 1867 and provides information about the kindergarten Kenesarin. The author says that the onion was a “curious person” and gives him a detailed description [12]. Chronicle data speak about its origin. According to him, his father Kenesary Kassymov was killed by the Kyrgyz with special cruelty. In the message published in the newspaper “Moskovskie Vedomosti” from No. 117 of 1867, detailed information about the sultan's garden is given. The activities of Sadyk Kenesarin are presented according to the list, which records the time of occurrence of the event in turn. “Sadyk robbed Kazakhs who were subject to the Russian authorities,” the report says about the unrest among the Kazakhs.

An excerpt from the letter of the Orenburg Governor-General to the Minister of War of Tsarist Russia in the issue of the newspaper “Golos” No. 191 for 1867 was published [12]. In it, the fat hand of the Sadyk Sultan, who fought against Russian colonialism, was called the “Sadyk gang”. The issues of the attitude of the Kazakhs of the Shomekey clan to the kindergarten, the inconsistency between the Governor-General and the emir of Bukhara, which occurred on June 7 in Zhanakorgan, the robbery of the residents of Zhyzak and Zaamin by Turkmens, resulting in the resettlement of the population to the mountains of Uratobe and Nau, and others were also touched upon. In the issue of the newspaper “Moskovskie Vedomosti” for 1867, No. 127, it was reported that Russian troops who went on a military campaign from Orenburg to the Kazakh steppe were attacked by detachments of Sadyk Kenesarin in the area of forts No. 1 and No. 2, the author of the newspaper called them “Sadyk Kenesarin's gangs” [12]. In the material published in the newspaper “Russian Vedomosti” from No. 70 of 1867, the detachment

of Sadyk Kenesarin was assessed as “Sadyk Kenesary's gang”. The author of the newspaper reported that the Orenburg Cossack team, sent from Fort No. 1, was attacked by the army of Sadyk Kenesary, the son of Kenesary Kassymov, who in the forties distinguished himself by organising a mutiny near Sorbulak. In addition, the newspaper talks about the looting of caravans of people's Merchants, about the uprisings that arose between the Sartas.

A brief report on the situation in the Bukhara Khanate, published in issue No. 35 of the 1868 periodical “Moscow”, tells about the appointment of Sadyk Kenesarin, who attacked the regions that passed into Russian possession near Fort No. 1, as the chief of all cavalry formed from nomadic Kazakhs and Turkmens [10]. An article published in the newspaper “Siberian Vedomosti” from No. 184 for 1867 reported that conditioned upon the weakness of the Russian army along the Central Asian border line in the area of Fort No. 1 and the Saryshyganak tract, a Sadyk detachment with Bukharans appeared [12]. Actions in Irzhar and inaction after receiving a Patent can unite Central Asians into an unshakable Alliance, as a result of which Sadyk's victory over 70 Cossacks sent from Fort No. 1 will have a special impact not only on Syrdarya Kazakhs who are residents of the Turkestan region, but also on Kazakhs migrating to the Orenburg region and, as proof of the validity of such an opinion, they remind about the military victories of Sultan Kenesary Kassymov and Batyr Yeset Kotibarov, who were not forgotten by the Russian troops at that time. The issue of the newspaper “Riga Bulletin” No. 196 for 1873, the story of one Kazakh about how the Khivians fought against the Turkestan army, notes that Kenesary Kassymov visited Kiua with his son Sadyk Sultan, and from there took an active part in the fight against Russian soldiers who organised a military campaign in Kiua, the attitude of the Kazakhs is also noted to General K.P. Kaufman [13].

Results and Discussion

So, according to the work of A. Vambéry “The History of Bukhara or Transoxania”, published in 1873 as a separate book in St. Petersburg, included in 1-226 pages of Volume 70 of the Turkestan Collection of 1873 and according to other Russian newspapers, the tsarist army captured in 1865 the cities of Tashkent and Sayram, which occupied a special place in trade and politics in the Turkestan region. This victory of the Russian squads gave rise to a counterattack by the Bukhara Emir Muzaffar [14; 15]. The emir of Bukhara punished the Kokand Kipchaks by force of arms for having gone into tsarist rule. At the same time he sent a letter to General M.G. Chernyaev, who commanded the tsarist army after Perovsky. There, Chernyaev was required to return all the seized lands. In case of non-fulfillment of his demands, he gathered his soldiers and announced that they would go out to fight. With such a message, Khoja Nazhimeddin sent his representative to St. Petersburg as an ambassador. The military leaders of King Ailoy detained the ambassador of Khoja Nazhimeddin near Kazaly and locked him in prison. Thus, wanting to capture the roots of the Bukhara emir, General Chernyaev added several people next to his representative – Colonel Struve- and went to Muzaffar Khan. Having learned that his envoy had fallen into the

trap of the enemy, the emir of Bukhara, without looking, took revenge on the tsarist authorities and resisted the ambassadors. General Chernyaev was not happy about such an act. In February 1866, he crossed the Kozhent to Zhyzak and settled accounts with the enemy. But this time Chernyaev's army, which did not justify the hopes of the Russian tsar, fell to its knees and suffered a crushing defeat. And Chernyaev was deprived of his post for this, and Army General D.I. Romanovsky was appointed in his place.

Muzaffar Khan's detachment intended to clear and return Tashkent from the Russian army. On May 8 (20), 1866, in a bloody battle in the Irzhar valley on the banks of the Syrdarya River, the army of the emir of Bukhara, consisting of 45 thousand soldiers, armed with 21 fire cannon, won a crushing defeat from Russian detachments, ten times smaller than their capabilities and forces. In this bloodshed, which later went down in history as the “Battle of Irzhar”, Muzaffar Khan lost 10 thousand of his soldiers dead and alive. In addition, he was forced to hide from Zhyzak [13]. Sadyk Sultan Kenesaryuly also participated in this war against the Russian army. He created a detachment of Kazakhs from the Konyrat tribe along the Syr-Syr and opened fire on ships sailing up through Darya. Their fuel and lubricants were burned. At the bottom of Irzhar, near the fortress of Shardara, several Russian soldiers were killed and their heads were cut off. After stopping here for some time, Muzaffar, hearing that the Khan had been defeated and retreated towards Samarkand, took away the severed heads of the royal troops and handed them over to the emir. The Emir was very pleased with such a tartu-cockroach, took the sultan's garden and together went from Zhyzak to Bukhara [12; 16].

Other historical sources published in the Turkestan Collection indicate the exact location of the Battle of Irzhar, which occurred between the Syrdarya railway station and the village of Khavast in the area of the Chernyaev railway station and the village of Nikolaevskoye. Despite the fact that this battle differed from other hotbeds of war by the lower intensity of hostilities and mass shelling and injuries, the detachments of the Bukhara emir Muzaffar Khan during the conquest of the Central Asian region by tsarist Russia remained in history as a place of retreat. Let us pay attention to the memoirs of the military governor of the Samara region N.S. Lykoshin, published in the newspaper “Turkestan Vedomosti” No. 147 dated September 5 (18), 1907, recorded by a 77-year-old resident of the village of Bekabad in the municipality of Kozhent district, a Cossack of the parshazhyuz family Abdrakhman Otelbayev [13].

According to the instructions of Abdrakhman Utelbayev, in the area of the village of Nikolaevsky Myrzashol region in the south of the Kazakh steppe, when turning right 1.5 versts from the road leading to the village of Horse Guards, there was a high hill called “Amir Kashkan Tobe”. There are two different opinions about this hill. While one of them was man-made for Muzaffar Khan before the battle of Irzhar, others said that it became a stopping settlement of the rulers as one of the long-remaining hills along the ancient caravan roads of the Kazakh steppe.

Muzaffar Khan's Horde was located on the hill where the Emir fled. The Russian army consisting of four

companies of the 3rd Orenburg Linear battalion, three companies of the 4th Orenburg linear Battalion, two companies of the 7th Orenburg linear Battalion, one company of the 6th Orenburg linear battalion, four companies of the Orenburg rifle battalion, twenty detachments of the Orenburg Artillery Brigade, eight rocket shooters and five hundred Cossacks of Orenburg and the Urals arrived at the place of the Ushtobe near the station Syrdarya of the Central Asian Railway. At that time, thirty days before the battle, Bek Allayar Duanbeg of Mangistau Uratobe with an army of thirty thousand set up camp on the shore of Aimkol Lake. Allayar Bey's army is commanded by the close people of Muzaffar Khan Sheralipak, Yakub-ipak and Shukir-ipak. These were former Persian slaves who enjoyed special trust in the Horde of the Bukhara Emirates. Even though among the soldiers of the army who don't want to forget that these three were slaves, they didn't have any authority, the soldiers would have to obey them because they were afraid.

Muzaffar Khan, who was in Bukhara, ordered Allayar Bey to take the troops to Aimkol, and he himself moved along the Uratobe caravan route in the same direction. Ten days before the Battle of Iirzhar, Muzaffar Khan spent the night in the area of the settlement of Rugund, 8 versts from the city of Uratobe in the direction of Chernyaev station. While he is here, Bek Amira Uratobe is thinking of marrying the ten-year-old daughter of Allayar Duanbek and will bring his future spouse to the Horde. The next morning, the same neighborhood found Allayar's daughter stabbed and bloody. The mourning news instantly reaches the unfortunate father at the head of the army. Hearing this, Allayar Duanbek lost consciousness and could not recover for several days because of the horror that fell on his head. At this time, the Emir of Bukhara goes on a trip to Irzhar.

There is concern among the military leaders of the detachments stationed in the vicinity of aimkol. Allayar's relatives, Tokhtamys bek and Fazyl Datt from Mangistau, begin to agitate soldiers for revenge on Muzaffar Khan because the emir is not happy with the fact that he gave high power in the army to his close ipaks—former Persian slaves, and he is insulted and insulted for the murder of Allayar Khan's daughter. With the approach of Russian troops, he comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to retreat without a fight.

They do the same thing. The first detachments of the Russian tsar, who went on a long campaign, with black arrows, and the strongest army of the emir in the power of Allayar Duanbek and his relatives Tokhtamys Bek and Fazyl Datka immediately picked up the banners and, without undertaking any counterattacks, moved to Kauas. There remain only mass detachments of the leaders of slave armies, very poorly equipped with weapons. Among them will be twelve thousand mourning ash-naked, barefoot Bukhara “bai-bash”, whom Amir specially brought in the hope that in case of victory over rivals he would plunder them. And yet, despite the fact that they really won, they are ready to claim uniforms, food for Russian soldiers, but they themselves are not able to fight.

At this moment Muzaffar Khan is lying in his horde on the hill pictured above. An article published in the press describes in detail how he, without even having time to taste the pilaf fried in Kazan with sweets and put on one of his boots, mounted a horse and headed for the Cowas.

Thus, this hill remains in people's memory under the name Amir Kashkan Tobe. The memorable storyteller-parshazhuz Kazakh Abdrakhman Utelbayev, being at that time the nuker of Allayar Duanbek, sees all this with his own eyes. Muzaffar Khan's barefoot mercenaries hurriedly bury those who fired, and they too are heading for Havast.

There would have been no human casualties in General Romanovsky's army, only 12 soldiers of the lower ranks would have been wounded. Bai-bashtar spends the night in the husks. “I do not know what you want to say,” he said, “but I do not want you to be a ruler who could not keep promises that I would achieve victory, plunder the Russian detachments that knelt.” Such frivolous words, which did not subside all night, were also heard by Muzaffar Khan, who came to Kauas. The fact that the emir is here, the mercenaries will find out only one morning. It is also reported here that Kudiya Khan sent armed forces to help the Bukhara emir from Kokand, but this detachment was too late and heard in Kozhent about the defeat in the battle of Iirzhar. Kokand residents commit robberies on the postal-Connected highway. As a result, a special detachment was called to Kozhent, and the royal army captured the city on May 24, 1866.

Amir Muzaffar Khan leaves Kauas for Bukhara. However, his son Seit Malik Tore (he later moved to Peshawar), living in Kermin, declared his father a traitor and began to assemble a detachment against him. He attacked his father twice: in the Kyshtyp area, not far from Nurata, between Kerki and Bukhara, and on Chardzhou oil. Fazyl Duanbeki and Yakubbek-ipak attempt to deceive and capture Seit Malik in order to attract the attention of Muzaffar Khan. To do this, Yakubbek-ipak attacks Seit Malik's squad, and then deliberately runs away to hand him over to the virgin forces of Fazil Duanbek, who are hiding in the sand. But the spies of Seyit Malik, knowing this trick, themselves throw a gang into the squad of Tore Yakubbek-ipak and send an armed hand to Fazyl Duanbek. Not expecting Torek to refuse assault, Fazyl Duanbeh will lose and die. Seit Malik, pursuing Yakubbek's army, arrives in Chardzhou. Yakubbek sends a message to the emir and says that he does not have enough strength to defeat Seit Malik, asks for an additional signature. To help Amir Yakubbek, Bek Uratobe spends the army of Omarbek, consisting of “forty-zhuzes”. Upon arrival, “soroka-zhuzov” Seit Malik, noticing that he could not win the fight against his father, decided to shelter Kudiya Khan in Ushkorgan.

Kudiya Khan greets the fugitive son of the emir of Bukhara with all his favor, gives him eighteen thousand tenge and sends Yakubbek to Kashgar. Seit Malik is subordinate to the Kashkarlyk Yakubbek until the call of the Afghan emir Dosmukhammad. In 1907, news arrived that the son of the Bukhara Emir Muzaffar Khan, Seit Malik, was living in Afghanistan and receiving 17 rupees a day from the British government. Speaking about this, N.S. Lykoshin, at the end of an article in the newspaper “Turkestan Vedomosti”, suggests erecting a monument at the highest hill height in the Ushtobe area, near the Syrdarya station of the Central Asian Railway, in order to perpetuate the Battle of Iirzhar [13; 17].

As for Amirkashkan Hill, it is located in Aydala, off-road, and, moreover, reminds of the defeat of Emir Muzaffar Khan, which was of particular importance in our

wars for the conquest of Central Asia. The Ushtobinsky hill, on which the tsar's military officials proposed to erect a monument to the Battle of Iirzhar, was located on the territory of the village of Aktobe of Iirzhar volost. Researcher Armen (German) Vambéry wrote that this bloody fire in Iirzhar severely undermined the triumphant independence of the Turkestan region for thousands of years, deprived the free country of freedom, cultural, economic, religious and spiritual influence on neighboring states [13; 18]. But the newspaper "Turkestan Vedomosti" reacted differently to this issue. Comparing the opinion of the scientist Armenia (Herman) Vambéry and the views of the newspaper, A. Vambéry regarded the actions of the army of tsarist Russia as a conquest, in articles published in Russian editions of the "Turkestan Collection", they praise and reward as a great success in the development of the Kazakh steppe [7].

About how the Orenburg Cossacks, hired by the tsar, celebrated and solemnly celebrated the victories in the Irkutsk region in the south of the Kazakh steppe, the article says "The fifth hundred of the Orenburg Cossack detachment at the Yarn Day", published in the heading of the newspaper "Turkestan Vedomosti" from "Days of the Past Front (Memory of an eyewitness)" in issue No. 82 of June 16 (29), 1904. The author of the material, Priest M. Omelusty, describing how Bukhara soldiers died and died in this war, writes that one of the Cossack swimmers K. was awarded a Golden sword with the inscription: "For Bravery" [19]. In the article "An essay on the history of the Kazakh people for 1732-1868" in the issue of this newspaper dated February 7, 1871: "On May 8, 1866, the great power of the emir of Bukhara was scattered and oppressed, the battle of Iirzhar facilitated Russia's conquest of Central Asia and opened the way to another new victories [13].

In the material published by the "Turkestan Gazette" devoted to determining the place of 1868 in the history of the Turkestan region, this opinion continued that despite the repeated unsuccessful military actions of the Bukharans, when the emir's strong army was defeated in Iirzhar, Emir Seit-Muzaffar did not understand that it was impossible to fight against Russia. And the officer of the General the headquarters of the Turkestan Governor-General A. Aminov in 1869, on the shore of Lake Ayymkol, located near the Syrdarya River, met the signs left over from this battle of Iirzhar (Bartold, 1977).

The historical article "the seizure of Uratobe and Zhyzak", published in the issue of the journal "Russian Bulletin" No. 3 for 1868, describes in detail the war in the Sahara (Bartold, 1977). The author notes that the emir of Bukhara knelt in Iirzhar "in fact, Asians do not have such a position to resist the Russian army during the steppe battle. Despite the fact that there were countless of them, they boldly and energetically jump out of one of the weakest columns that came out to attack. The front row of fighters holding the tips of their guns forward were also hit by Asians. As a result of the steppe battles, the Bukharans were constantly completely defeated, and the losses on our side were insignificant. General Romanovsky convincingly proved that the Battle of Irzhar, in which 40,000 Bukharians were fired upon and only 12 people were deprived, cannot be unsuccessful campaigns for us in

the steppe war in Central Asia, no matter how much difference there is between Russian and Bukharian forces.

Several chapters of Akhmet Sultan Kenesarin's work "Kenesary and Sadyk Sultans", published in Tashkent in 1889 and reviewed in the issue of the newspaper "Turkestan Vedomosti" No. 29 dated July 18, 1889, were devoted to the Battle of Iirzhar [12]. But the author confused the names of the generals who commanded the Russian army, participated in it, and some names of lands and waters. A scientific assessment of this problem is also given in the works of V.V. Bartold [13], N. Pavlov [20]. It turns out there is one question, not here. In the works of Russian historians and chroniclers in the "Turkestan Collection", the motive that ideologically praises, praises and praises the aggressive campaigns of the tsarist troops prevails. Reading the materials of the tsarist Russian press, it seems that the soldiers of Muzaffar Khan, without offering any resistance, retreated to the brink. This attitude of the Russian press to the "Turkestan Collection" is already a well-known very imperious, gray type of colonial propaganda. Both among the soldiers of the Bukhara Khanate and among the detachments of the Kokand Khanate there were many Kazakh batyrs who fired for their Homeland and fought with a common enemy. Nevertheless, it is a matter of the future to concretise their heroic deeds and names [13; 21].

The Irzhar battle in the south of the Kazakh steppe left its mark on Kazakh oral literature. The colonizers showered the locals, stained the earth with blood, killing Kazakhs in sadness and horror. The saga of Mailykozha Sultankozhauly (1835-1898) "the Russian capture of the settlement" describes in detail the battle that took place in Iirzhar. These poetic lines increase the value of the saga in its ability to accurately depict a historical event in the language of poetry. However, the mentioned Saga of Mailykozha needs additional interpretation, although it is rich in important historical data. Judging by the manner of describing the event in the psalm, Mailykozha sings the Battle of Iirzhar, as it was in 1882-1883 [13]. Bukhara Emir Muzaffar Khan also said that he lost to General Chernyaev. Previously, such myths were "not in the hot footsteps of history, but because most often the trace of this event cools down and appears at the birth of another other" and were achieved from generation to generation by verbal retelling and memorisation [22; 23]. In fact, the battle for Irzhar did not take place in 1882-1883, but on May 8 (20), 1866, and Muzaffar Khan fought not with General Chernyaev, but with General Romanovsky [13].

Nevertheless, it is of particular importance to compare the data provided in the press materials in the "Turkestan Collection", the dates of events, names of lands and waters, etc. with information related to the history of our country. We should also state that as a result of ignoring by some modern Kazakh researchers the information available in Russian publications published in the XIX-XX centuries, the year and dates of some events are distorted and erroneously displayed. In particular, "Iirzhar" is the name of a locality (Shymkent region). The place where the Russian army defeated the Kokand people in the summer of 1863. In this regard, Iirzhar in Syrdariya has turned into Erzhar, there are researchers who give completely incorrect data [24; 25].

Conclusions

While the Russian press of the late XIX-early XX century assessed the policy of the tsarist government in relation to Central Asia in different ways, periodicals in the “Turkestan Collection” unconditionally supported the actions of military officials and governors-general in this regard. We can be convinced of the truth only by a holistic examination of the materials devoted to the problem of colonization of the Kazakh steppe, published in newspapers and magazines in the “Turkestan Collection”, and not in the records of individual authors to determine the direction pursued by this press body on this issue. And only then will it be possible to make sure what view the tsarist Russian press had on the political results of the conquest of the Kazakh steppe, how this position is changing.

The materials published in the newspapers and magazines of the “Turkestan Collection” illustrating the military actions of tsarist Russia in the Kazakh steppe, together with the expression of the newspaper's views, became the official indicator of the government's policy. In most cases, materials on such topics published in the press of the Turkestan Region were copied and published in liberal democratic newspapers and magazines published in the capital of Russia, or used in special links. The fact is that the censorship committee did not allow the publication

of materials conducted by Russia in the Kazakh steppe in the context of their independent analysis and self-expression. Despite the fact that the procedure for such restriction of press freedom is not disclosed and is kept anonymous, the frequent appeal of other publications to official newspapers cannot deny that the dependence on obtaining information is in full force.

Thus, articles in the Russian press with analogical content and conclusions in the “Turkestan Collection”, firstly, depicted martial law by the tsarist government of the Kazakh steppes and the distant establishment of colonial policy as the victory of the tsarist army; secondly, to introduce the idea of official domination to villages and local “whirlwinds”, teaching readers confidence in the rightness of aggressive policy, and local Kazakhs have feelings of weakness and insecurity, fear and apprehension.

Acknowledgements

None.

Conflict of Interest

None.

References

- [1] Akhmetova SSh. Historical local history in Kazakhstan. Almaty: Mektep; 1982.
- [2] Kotlyar Y, Lyman M. Ukrainian shield in defense of European civilization: chronology and periodization. *Emin*. 2023;3(43):255-271.
- [3] Kinyapina NS, Bliev MM, Degoev VV. Caucasus and Central Asia in the foreign policy of the Republic: the second half of the XVIII – 80s of the XIX centuries. Moscow: Publishing house of Moscow State University; 1984.
- [4] Kotlyar Y. Decommunization of Ukraine in the context of generation change. *Danub*. 2017;2017(35):99-108.
- [5] Kombayev K, Kim A, Yelemanov D, Sypainova G. Strengthening of Low-Carbon Alloy Steel by Electrolytic-Plasma Hardening. *Int Rev Mech Eng*. 2022;16(2):84-91.
- [6] Dlimbetova MS. From the history of the creation of the “Turkestan collection”. *Bull KSU Ser Hist Philos Right*. 2004;2:33-43.
- [7] Mezhev VI, editor. Turkestan collection of essays and articles relating to Central Asia in general and the Turkestan region in particular, compiled on the instructions of the city of Turkestan military governor-general K. P. von-Kaufman. Tashkent: FAN; 1936.
- [8] Ivanchikova EI. “Turkestan collection” and its importance for studying the past of Kazakhstan. *Libr Bibliogr Bull*. 1958;1:10.
- [9] Betger EK. New materials about the “Turkestan collection”. *News Acad Sci Uzbek SSR*. 1953;3:123-5.
- [10] Kasymbaev J. Kenesary Khan. Almaty: Sanat; 1993.
- [11] Bekmakhanov E. Kazakhstan in the 20-40s of the XIX century. Almaty: Sanat; 1994.
- [12] Kenesarin A. Sultans Kenesary and Syzdyk. Tashkent: FAN; 1889.
- [13] Bartold VV. About the Irzhdar battle. *Coll Citations*. 1977;1:90.
- [14] Nurpeis KN. Data on Kazakhstan in the “Collection of Turkestan”. Almaty: Mektep; 2003.
- [15] Ismailova JA, Delikesheva DN, Akhymbayeva BS, Logvinenko A, Narikov KA. Improvement of Sweep Efficiency in a Heterogeneous Reservoir. *Smart Sci*. 2021;9(1):51-59.
- [16] Korzhyk V, Khaskin V, Grynyuk A, Ganushchak O, Peleshenko S, Konoreva O, Demianov O, Shcheretskiy V, Fialko N. Comparing Features In Metallurgical Interaction When Applying Different Techniques Of Arc And Plasma Surfacing Of Steel Wire On Titanium. *East-Eur J Enter Tech*. 2021;4(12-112):6-17.
- [17] Vishnu R, Selvakumar RD, Alkaabi AK, Vengadesan S. Active vortex generation and enhanced heat transfer in a 3D minichannel by Onsager–Wien effect. *Appl Therm Eng*. 2023;233:121064.
- [18] Spytka L. Assessment of the Political and Security Decisions of the Nuremberg Trials from a Legal Perspective. *Pakistan J Crim*. 2023;15(1):63-76.
- [19] Benediktova NN. “Turkestan collection” as a source of Central Asia. Tashkent: Almanac; 1945.
- [20] Pavlov N. He refused to be a slave. Syzdyk sultan hakyndagy soz. Almaty: Sanat; 1993.

- [21] Korzhik VN. Theoretical analysis of the amorphization conditions for metallic melts under gas-thermal spraying. I. Determination of cooling velocities of dispersed sprayed material. *Poroshkovaya Metall.* 1992;(9):56-61.
- [22] Konyratbaev A. Kazakh epic and Turkology. Almaty: Mektep; 1987.
- [23] Asadchykh O, Poinar L, Pereloma T, Kuzmenko Y, Nechaieva N. Russian Aggression against Ukraine in the Media Discourse of Asian Countries (Using the Example of China and Japan): Literature Review. *Int J Semiot Law.* 2024. DOI: 10.1007/s11196-024-10114-6
- [24] Koishybaev E. Dictionary of land and water names of Kazakhstan. Almaty: Sanat; 1985.
- [25] Komarnytska T, Vozniuk H, Asadchykh O, Bukriienko A, Kuzmenko Y. The Associative Field of the Concepts “Japan” and “ウクライナ” (Ukraine) based on the Results of an Associative Experiment among Japanese and Ukrainians as the Cultural Stereotypes Evidence. *Stud Media Commun.* 2022;10(3):100-108.

Висвітлення в періодичній пресі царської Росії колоніальної політики на казахських землях

Мирзантай Жакип

Північно-Казахстанський університет імені М. Козибасєва
150000, вул. Пушкіна, 86, м. Петропавловськ, Республіка Казахстан

Алтинай Ашенова

Євразійський національний університет імені Л.М. Гумільова
010000, вул. Сатпаєва, 2, м. Астана, Республіка Казахстан

Салтанат Тойбекова

Євразійський національний університет імені Л.М. Гумільова
010000, вул. Сатпаєва, 2, м. Астана, Республіка Казахстан

Камшат Жунісова

Євразійський національний університет імені Л.М. Гумільова
010000, вул. Сатпаєва, 2, м. Астана, Республіка Казахстан

Акбота Хусанова

Євразійський національний університет імені Л.М. Гумільова
010000, вул. Сатпаєва, 2, м. Астана, Республіка Казахстан

Анотація

Актуальність. У 1867 році в газетах, журналах і книгах, що виходили багатьма мовами світу, почали збирати матеріали про Центральну Азію в цілому, в тому числі про Туркестанський регіон і Казахстан. Ця робота велася з перервами до 1939 року, в результаті чого була складено дуже великий і науково значущий “Туркестанський збірник” загальним обсягом 594 томи. Збірник зберігається у фонді рідкісних рукописів і книг Національної бібліотеки Узбекистану імені Алішера Навої, включає публіцистичні матеріали різних жанрів, опубліковані в газетах і журналах не тільки царської Росії, а й інших зарубіжних країн.

Мета. Ця стаття має на меті проаналізувати висвітлення російської колоніальної політики в Казахстані, задокументоване в “Туркестанському збірнику”, наголошуючи на тому, як ця праця відображає та впливає на історичне сприйняття.

Методологія. Проведено широкий огляд публіцистичних матеріалів з “Туркестанського збірника”, зосереджений на статтях, опублікованих у російських газетах і журналах з 1867 по 1939 роки. Матеріали включають широкий спектр жанрів і відображають як російські, так і іноземні погляди на події в регіоні.

Результати. Аналіз показує, що “Туркестанський збірник” здебільшого зображує російські колоніальні зусилля в позитивному світлі, часто применшуючи значення місцевого опору і негативних наслідків колонізації. Колекція перебувала під впливом тогочасного політичного клімату і слугувала інструментом російської пропаганди.

Висновки. “Туркестанський збірник” є важливим історичним джерелом, що дає уявлення про російську колоніальну політику та її висвітлення у ЗМІ. Однак його упереджене представлення підкреслює важливість критичного аналізу при використанні таких збірників для історичних досліджень, наголошуючи на необхідності збалансувати ці свідчення з іншими джерелами для отримання всебічного розуміння історичних подій у Центральній Азії.

Ключові слова: Туркестанський збірник; Туркестанський край; енциклопедія; казахський народ; періодична преса; історія журналістики.